

THE PHILADELPHIA LEADER

VOL. XV.—NO. 31.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1871.

DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CHINZY'S FLIGHT FROM LE MANS.

The Terrible Retreat of the French to Rennes—A Disorderly and Exhausting March Through Ten Inches of Snow.

LE MANS, Jan. 15.—I started yesterday morning from Alençon in the only conveyance I could get, i. e. an open kind of cabriolet, to which was attached two horses; for the snow which has lately fallen is so deep that it was as much as two horses could do to get along. Before I left Alençon a despatch appeared from Chanzy, which was dated the night before—that is, Thursday night, 7 o'clock, and which said that at that time his positions were still good, excepting at the Tuilleries, where the giving way of a corps of mobilized National Guards had compromised the safety of the army, and Admirals Jauréguiberry and Jaurès declared in their opinion that it was necessary to fall back, and he had decided upon doing so. The despatch did not say a word about Le Mans being occupied by the enemy. Moreover, on Thursday evening, a gentleman left me to go to the Prefecture, and, on joining me again, told me the Prefect had told him there was a success complete. It is not wonderful. Notwithstanding all these evasions and falsehoods, the population believed in the rumor which was abroad, that Le Mans was taken, and this, of course, did not anger every corps. I learned that a divisional staff was in the town. The officers were all very foot sore, and had evidently come by road. It was not till this morning, however, that the town became quite aware of all that was in store for them. With every morning the snow was taking place through here in an unmistakable manner. It was a pitiful sight.

I did not arrive here till 9 o'clock, and was not prepared to find all the symptoms of the retreat taking place through here. Not a bed to be had—every place crowded with officers of every corps. I learned that a divisional staff was in the town. The officers were all very foot sore, and had evidently come by road. It was not till this morning, however, that the town became quite aware of all that was in store for them. With every morning the snow was taking place through here in an unmistakable manner. It was a pitiful sight.

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A THRILLING SCENE.

Two Hundred Men Struggling for Life on Moving Ice—Desperate Efforts to Rescue Paralyzed Men.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 5.—In Haverstraw Bay, Saturday, there were about one hundred and seventy fishermen at work with their nets. It was a terrible day. They were scattered all over the river.

At 4:30 P. M. a cry rang through the crowd, "The ice is moving! Go for the shore!" In an instant the wildest excitement ensued. The toilers looked to the northward and observed that the water between the ice and the shore was solid frozen bridge north of "Crugers." The entire field of ice, embracing the whole channel of Haverstraw Bay, was on the move and carrying with it nearly two hundred human beings. Pikes and nets were thrown up, and a rush for safety, while the air was filled with cries for help from the throats of the cut-off fishermen, who could be seen

RUSHING ABOUT MADLY UPON THE ICE. In ten minutes after both the western and eastern shores were lined with villagers, who ran about upon the freezing water and reached what to do. Finally a few of the more courageous launched four boats and started on a dangerous voyage of rescue. In the meantime scores of the fishermen had reached the edge of the ice nearest the shore, and trusting to luck, plunged into the water, and were completely exhausted, and two of them had fainted. As soon as they were landed upon the beach, the boats again started for the ice-field to rescue the four surviving fishermen. By this time the detached ice had floated down the river two miles, and

THE CRISIS POINT—FROM THE THROATS OF THE UNFORTUNATE MEN

were agonizing in the extreme. They could be seen in the centre of the field stamping and running and throwing up their arms, but nothing could prevail upon them to leave the centre, as the opposing waves were beating up the edges of the ice, and now and then huge cracks would run along the frozen surface for hundreds of feet, giving warning to the fishermen that their floating ice-land was, by the action of the wind and waves, breaking up to pieces beneath them. Darkness came and then the moon rose upon the scene, and still the wind blew with great violence. The four small boats, containing brave hearts, were fastened to the ice-field and floated down the river with it, the crews of the boats vainly endeavoring to get the now perishing men to come towards them. Ten o'clock came, and all were six miles away from the "break-off," when the men in the boats noticed a cessation of the cries from the fishermen. This to them was full of horror, as it gave token of the possibility of

THE UNFORTUNATE MEN FREEZING TO DEATH. Whatever was to be done must be done quickly; so a hurried consultation was had, and it was resolved to make a desperate attempt to save them. Accordingly, after several efforts to gain a foothold upon the ice during which three or four of the boatmen fell into the river, a firm standing place was found, when the boats were dragged on the ice, and then all hands started for the fishermen, who they found in a terrible condition, with feet, noses, hands and

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

French Internal Dissensions.

Gambetta and Favre.

The Former Will Not Submit.

The Elections to be Postponed.

French Suffering in Switzerland.

The Failure of Bourbaki

Minister Washburne and the Germans

Orleans Family the Hope of France.

The Condition of Paris.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Black Sea Question.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 6.—The *Independence Belge* says the essential points of the Black Sea question have been already arranged by the London Conference.

THE BORDEAUX GOVERNMENT DOES NOT RECOGNIZE THE PARIS CONVENTION. VERSAILLES, Feb. 5.—The following statement is official: "The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to the non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiations for a free assembly and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of M. Gambetta is not entitled to such title. M. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by M. Gambetta. The confusion is, however, probably only removable by the adjournment of the elections."

THE FRENCH IN SWITZERLAND. BERNE, via London, Feb. 5.—There are now 66,000 French soldiers in Switzerland. The men are very badly clad, and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing for their use. The Germans continued hostilities on the 2d and 3d. There are 300 wounded French soldiers in hospital at Neuenburg, Baden.

ENGLAND'S SHARE IN THE ARMISTICE. LONDON, Feb. 6.—The *Times* contains a despatch from Berlin, which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris the Government of England suggested to the powers the expediency of taking action in the interest of France, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France. To facilitate the requisite negotiations, the powers were asked to give such instructions to their representatives in the London Conference as would enable them to take action on the whole subject.

PARIS FRANCE. The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* writes on the 3d that since the conclusion of the armistice tranquillity has prevailed. The decrees closing the clubs has been rescinded, because occasional open air meetings which were held threatened to become turbulent.

BOURBARK'S FAILURE. BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.—The *Independence Belge* has a letter from Lyons which says one cause of the failure of Bourbaki's campaign was the absence of an army contractor with a large sum of money.

THE COMMAND OF ALSACE. The same letter says General Keller, now at Lyons, will probably take command of the Alsace region.

MINISTER WASHBURNE AND THE GERMANS. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Cologne Gazette* acknowledges in glowing terms the fact that Minister Washburne, during the siege of Paris, has given needed support to seventeen hundred Germans.

THE ORLEANS FAMILY THE HOPE OF FRANCE. A Paris letter of Wednesday says M. Le-moine, in an article published in the *Debat*, writes that the republic is a failure, and the Orleans family the only hope for France.

THE FRENCH INTERNAL DISSENSIONS. BORDEAUX, Feb. 5.—The Government here has issued a declaration maintaining the electoral disqualifications, and announcing that one of their number has been sent to Paris to explain the real state of things. The declaration is signed by Gambetta, Bizoin, Cremieux, and Fourichon.

THE LEGISLATION.

THE COUNCIL OF CHAMBERLAIN EAGER FOR THE THRONE. LONDON, Feb. 4.—A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that there is great commotion at Froberg, the residence of the Count of Chamberlain. A large number of visitors are constantly at the chateau, and courtiers arrive twice a day with despatches from agents in France. The Count is in high spirits, and declares himself ready to depart for France at any moment. Ex-Queen Isabella of Spain has also bought a chateau near Vienna.

ROYALIST STOCK DOWN. LONDON, Feb. 5.—The chances of the Bourbons and Orleanists are diminishing.

M. FAVRE. His Views and Prospects. LONDON, Feb. 6.—A special correspondent at Versailles telegraphs that M. Jules Favre declares himself MASTER OF THE SITUATION, notwithstanding the opposition of Gambetta and the Radicals. It is considered quite probable by those who have intimate relations with Bismarck's headquarters at Versailles that Favre will be elected

CONSUL OF THE REPUBLIC. If the Bordeaux Assembly should decide upon a republican form of government. And even should the Empire be restored, it is believed that M. Favre will be made Premier. The chances for a restoration of the Empire are

CRUSHING SWITZERLAND. The laxity of Swiss neutrality, as shown last week when a corps of Clichard's Army of the East was driven over the border, hotly pursued by Mauteufel, furnishes Count Bismarck with a pretext to demand

THE ANNEXATION OF NEUCHÂTEL.

to Germany. He has besides ascertained that Neuchâtel belongs to the inheritance of a dead Hohenzollern. He has also decided that the German army shall

MARCH THROUGH PARIS

after peace has been concluded. All reports of riots in Paris are false.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Some of the Candidates. A special correspondent at Le Mans telegraphs that the following gentlemen are candidates to the Assembly in the Department of the Sarthe:—The Marquis de Talhouët, Laroche-Beaucourt, Dejeune, Verrière, the Mayor of Le Mans, Buschoudet-Viviers, Corbion, General, Hamet, Comte, de Trassac, late Mayor; Fresnety, and Bernard Dattier, Councillor General, all Conservatives.

A correspondent at Brussels telegraphs that M. Thiers, seven other monarchists, and three republicans are announced as candidates to the Assembly from Lille.

An Index of Royalty. A correspondent at Berlin telegraphs, under date of the 4th that preparations are making at Stuttgart for the departure for Versailles of the King of Württemberg, the Count of Solms, and the new uniform and liveries invented for the occasion. All the German sovereigns are invited to be present at the conclusion of peace, which is expected at an early day.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 6.—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92 1/2. American securities: U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90 1/2; of 1865, old, 93 1/2; of 1867, 94 1/2; Ten-forties, 93 1/2. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 8 1/2; Illinois Central at 10 1/2; Great Western, 9 1/2.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 6.—U. S. Bonds, 95 1/2 for 1862. American securities: U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90 1/2; of 1865, old, 93 1/2; of 1867, 94 1/2. Stocks steady.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—12:30 P. M.—Landed Cakes buoyant, but not higher.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—11:30 A. M.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 17 1/2; middling Orleans, 7 1/2. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Feb. 6.—1:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92, and for account, 92 1/2. American securities: U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 90 1/2; of 1865, old, 93 1/2; of 1867, 94 1/2. Stocks quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 6.—1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs dull.

FROM CUBA.

The Insurgents Attacked and Defeated in their Stronghold—Fifty Killed and Many Prisoners Taken.

HAVANA, Feb. 5.—The continued successful operations of the Spanish forces in the field against the Rebels still in arms is hurrying matters to a crisis, and gives further evidence that the final surrender cannot long be delayed. We have just learned that the insurgents have been attacked in their stronghold at Nuevas, and entirely defeated. Their loss was fifty killed, many wounded, and a large number of prisoners were taken, together with many of their families. The affair was very decisive, and the result, though not unexpected, will be crushing to those who will hope against hope, and who appear determined to seek death by the bullet, the bayonet, or the garrote, instead of giving themselves up and receiving the pardon granted to others who, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause, have voluntarily surrendered.

We also learn of the coming in of another insurgent of importance, whose surrender will doubtless have an important influence with others, and induce them to do likewise. Jesus del Sol, chief of the Cinco Villas, has given himself up to the Spanish authorities, and will have the same treatment as that extended to Porro and his associates. The surrender of others of equal importance is now looked for daily.

FROM THE WEST.

Railroad Accident. TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 6.—The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning on one of the railroad tracks near the depot. In his pocket was a driver's pass made out in the name of Kelley, dated Chicago, February 3. He was seen on Saturday evening intoxicated, and he is supposed to have been run over by an engine while in that condition.

THE WESTERN MACFARLAND.

Galentine Sentenced—He is Sent to the Penitentiary for Ten Years—His Address to the Court.

The closing scene in the trial of J. F. Galentine, for the murder of Dr. W. H. Jones, the alleged seducer of his wife, occurred in the Criminal Court of Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday morning last. Judge Paine directed the prisoner to stand up, and asked him to say anything in way of mitigation or defense. He said nothing, and his judgment should not be pronounced against him?

The prisoner said: "I have but little to say, except to return my thanks to the judge and the jury for the fair and impartial trial I have had. Although bitterly provoked, although my thoughts, words and acts have been grossly misinterpreted, I can say that I entertain no malice against the prosecutors. I will not attempt to conceal the fact that I longed for and expected an acquittal, not for my own sake, for my life has but few favors for me, but other than personal considerations led me to earnestly long for an acquittal. I have carefully watched all evidence in the case, and have honestly and earnestly endeavored to recall to mind all the homilies of the clergy, and all the promises of the pulpit, and I now solemnly say, and I call Almighty God to judge me if I do not speak the truth, that I cannot now recall more than I have related of the circumstances connected with the affair up to the fatal shot. I am now ready for my sentence."

When making these remarks the prisoner seemed much affected, and some of the ladies present were unable to control their emotions.

THE SENTENCE.

Judge Paine then proceeded to pronounce the sentence:—

Your intelligence, former good character, and social position might be some regarded as reasons why your punishment should be mitigated, but to my mind, these agencies having all failed to secure your obedience to law, and your refusal to accept of the full punishment. But it is unnecessary that I should extend these remarks, and it only remains for me to perform an unpleasant duty, and pronounce your sentence, which is that you be taken from the bar of this court, and from the full of the State, and that you be therein confined and kept at hard labor for a period of ten years, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution.

Galentine listened attentively to the sentence, his face exceedingly pale, and a terrible anxiety to know his fate was depicted on his countenance. The sentence pronounced, Galentine slowly returned to his seat, from which he had advanced a few paces, and dropped into a chair. His brother—the only member of his family present—some young men, and some of the women present spoke a few words with him, tears standing in their eyes, and then he returned to jail under escort of an officer. At the jail Galentine met his mother, to whom he told his sentence. They had a brief interview, after which he was locked in the prison.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON

The New York Air-Line Railroad.

Filibustering to Defeat It.

The Income Tax Repeal.

Recall of Gen. Sickles.

Proceedings of Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cotton Tax.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It has been incorrectly stated in many papers that the cotton-tax case, to be argued to-morrow in the United States Supreme Court, involves six millions of dollars, when the truth is, it involves only two or three thousand dollars. The decision, however, will affect other kindred cases to a large amount, the one pending being a test case.

Democracy, Filibustering to Defeat the New York Air-Line Railroad. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Democrats called for the reading of every bill and resolution offered in the House this morning, and also called the yeas and nays, so as to use up the morning hour, and keep the New York Air-Line Railroad bill from coming up. The idea is to defeat the passage of this bill at the present session, in the hope that at the next session it will not have enough friends to pass it.

The Ways and Means Committee had a full meeting to-day.

The Income Tax Question. All the members being present, the repeal of the income tax was discussed, and it was agreed not to decide the matter till to-morrow. In the meantime the conference committee of the two houses on the question as to whether the Senate has the right to originate a revenue bill will hold a meeting with the view of trying to come to an understanding.

Lameness of Senator Cameron. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Senator Cameron is lame from a fall on the ice about a week since, but his general health is good. He is at his committee-room to-day on business, and has not appeared in the Senate.

The New York Custom House. Collector Murphy arrived here this morning, having been sent for by the President. He is summoned in connection with the fact that a charge is to be made in the Custom House at no distant day.

The Recall of General Sickles. From Madrid for the purpose of placing him in charge of the Custom House creates a good deal of interest among politicians. The idea of the President is to get a man in the Custom House who will have some influence with the Republican party of New York, and who can make it various factions. Sickles, it is believed, will be able to do this.

CONGRESS.

FOURTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Mr. Spencer presented the credentials of Hiram B. Howell, a Senator elect from the State of Alabama for six years from March 1, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Easton presented the memorial of the Ladies Union Relief Association of the city of New York, asking that their petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions, for the purpose of securing a pension for the widow of a soldier who served in the Union Army, and whose death was caused by smallpox.

Mr. Fenton also presented a memorial from Robert T. Remond, a citizen of New York, asking that the United States be authorized to purchase the land of the late General John A. Bland, and to erect a monument to his memory.

The bill on the subject having been already reported and placed on the calendar, the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of the United States Relief Association of the city of New York, asking that their petition be referred to the Committee on Pensions, for the purpose of securing a pension for the widow of a soldier who served in the Union Army, and whose death was caused by smallpox.

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FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Situation in France

Hatred of Gambetta and Trochu.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The West Point Outrages.

The Chorpennin Swindle.

FROM EUROPE.

Paris Gold Rate. LONDON, Feb. 6.—A despatch from Versailles states that gold is rising rapidly in value in the city. The Parisians expect a heavy money imposition to be made by the enemy. The city is gradually assuming an appearance of order and somewhat of its former splendor.

The Prussians are energetic in promoting an improved sanitary condition. Preparations for the election for members of the Assembly are proceeding with feverish energy and determination.

It is not possible to convey an idea of the general and intense feeling of hatred and opposition to Gambetta manifested by the people.

An Exchange of Wounded Prisoners is proceeding, and they pass through the gates of Versailles. This is also accompanied by the delivery of arms by the army, and the scene is one no Frenchman will ever forget.

Trochu's Unpopularity is very marked, and is so great that threats to shoot him are not unfrequent. Trochu wishes to retire at once from public life and return to Brittany.

Sickles, Amadeus, and Jonathan. MADRID, Feb. 3.—General Sickles has presented his credentials to King Amadeus. The General was received with distinguished honors. The address of the King in reply was exceedingly complimentary to the United States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A report of the subcommittee on the

West Point Cadet Investigation was submitted this morning to the Military Committee and considered, but no vote was taken on the recommendations. The report recommends the dismissal of the cadets engaged in the outrages, and censures the professors of the Academy for the failure to enforce the discipline. When the report comes into the House it will give rise to a very lengthy debate.

The Franking Privilege. The Senate to-day postponed the consideration of the bill for the modification of the postal laws, which embraces the abolition of the franking privilege, for the purpose of taking up the reports from the Committee on Commerce.

Homeopathic Physicians. asking the right to have men of their school appointed as examining surgeons to pension agents, was reported upon adversely by the Committee on Pensions. Should the Senate put an amendment to the bill repealing the

Chorpennin Swindle, which will necessitate its being sent back to the House, Mr. Dawkins will make some further disclosures which he held back in his former speech, and which will be very damaging to certain big officials.

Pacific Road. Despatches to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—In the House of Representatives to-day a motion to suspend the rules in favor of the Pacific Road bill was made, and was defeated—yeas 122, nays 177, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Secretary Boutwell has addressed a letter to the Ways and Means Committee against the repeal of the income tax.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Intense Cold Weather. BOSTON, Feb. 6.—Reports of intense cold are received from all points east and north. The Kennebec is frozen over at Bath.

At Rye, New Hampshire, and neighborhood, a shock of earthquakes was felt at 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. There has been

No Communication with Mount Washington since Thursday night, owing, it is supposed, to some accident to the telegraph wires.

Walter Brown's Boat-house, which cost \$2000, was destroyed by ice and wind yesterday. A number of boats were damaged.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—A kerosene lamp exploded last night in the residence of Dennis Hickey, Brooklyn. Three persons were severely and one fatally injured.

Dwellings Houses Burned. A fire occurred between two and three o'clock this morning in William Duran's house, on Grand street, Brooklyn. The flames spread to the adjoining houses, destroying all of them. Loss \$15,000.

FROM THE WEST.

Fires in Detroit. DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The Hovey block, in East Saginaw, was burned on Sunday morning; total loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000.

The station buildings of the M. C. Railroad at Galesburg were burned last night; loss small.

New York Money and Stock Market. NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 1 1/2 per cent. Gold, 111 1/2. 2,308, 1862, coupon, 111 1/2; do 1864, do, 110 1/2; do 1865, do, 110 1/2; do 1866, new, 109 1/2; do 1867, new, 109 1/2; do 1868, new, 1